# TO INSURE A SUPPLY OF EGGS FOR WINTER

Housewife Should Lay in a Store Now While Eggs Are

Plentiful.

Preservation in Water Glass Is a little lunch basket given to the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and an antifer an earlier to the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick below to the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east earlier and the chick below the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east of the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east of the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east of the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to east of the chick is an earlier and the chick is an earl aken as needed from the larger crock, and they an be preserved gradually, imply by adding more solution as ad-

heat well and bear shipment with little danger of injury; they are slow to decay and are little more costly than fertile eggs.

When purchasing eggs for preserva tion the purchaser should break an egg or two and by examining the yolk one can be sure that the quality for which an extra price is being paid is present. Freshness is one of the most important Freshness is one of the most important requirements. The age or freshness of the egg can be detected by candling and studying the size of the air cell. Strictly fresh eggs suitable for preservation should contain air cells that are very small. The cell should not be more than one-half an inch across, and not more than one-eighth of an inch in depth. Eggs which have large air cells show they have been held, and should not be used.

Quotations given below are for large lots. Jobbers prices are higher.

BUTTER—Elgin, print, 37½238 lb.; Elgin, tub. 37 lb.; storage, 32233; process, 2829; store packed, 18a19.

EGGS—Nearby, 22; southers, 21

per lb.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, per bbl., 200a4.50; per box, 1.75a2.25; California oranges, per box, 3.25a3.75; Florida oranges, 3.00a4.00; leinons, per box, 2.00a4.00; pineapples, per crate, 2.50a4.00; grapefruit, per crate, 3.00a3.50; strawberries, qt. box, 15a30.
VEGETABLES

SEEDS—Red clover, 11.25a12.00 per bu; alsike clover, 10.50a11.00 per bu; crimson clover, 6.00a6.25 per bu; tmothy, 3.85a4.00 per bu; red top, 12a13 per lb; blue grass, 1.25a1.40 per bu; orchard grass, 2.50a2.75 per bu; write clover, 50 per lb.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, per ton, 22.50a 23.00; No. 2 timothy, per ton, 21.00a 21.50; No. 1 mixed, per ton, 19.00a20.00; No. 2 mixed, per ton, 15.00a17.00.

For potatoes and other garden crops 200 pounds of nitrate of soda can be used in the above formula.

For fruit and shade trees, shrubs, vines,

### POULTRY YARD NOTES.

hicks may be traced to one of three sources - heat (too much or not enough), feed or crowding. After chicks hatch the mistake is often made chicks hatch the mistake is often made of keeping them too warm, which has a weakening tendency. The best brooders are arranged so the chicks can find the temperature they like as injurious. the temperature they like, as injurious effects result if the chicks get chilled.

a little lunch basket given to the chick by nature to supply it with food till it

simply by adding more solution as additional eggs are placed in the crock.

Eggs can be obtained by contract at about 22 cents per dozen in case lots during April. A price of 2 cents above wholesale quotations is usually made if the poultryman is to produce infertile eggs and guarantee clean, fresh, uniform eggs.

Infertile Eggs Are Best.

Infertile eggs are superior to fertile ones for preserving. They withstand heat well and bear shipment with little

The third cause for trouble is crowd The third cause for trouble is crowd-ing. Chicks cannot sweat like many animals do, for they have no sweat glands in the skin. Therefore much of the impurities and moisture must be carried out through the breath. If chicks are crowded without proper ven-tilation the air becomes laden with moisture and impurities so that it can-not do the work it should. not do the work it should.

mot be used.

Eggs for preserving should never be washed as it opens up the pores in the shell and makes possible a more rapid evaporation. All eggs suitable for preserving should have hard, smooth shells. No cracked or thin-shelled eggs should ever be placed in a preserving solution; they are apt to break and injure the adjoining eggs.

In putting eggs down in a water glass solution the following procedure should be followed: The crock should be sterilized with boiling water, care being used to see that they are absolutely clean. The preserving solution should be made up of nine parts of water which has been boiled and later cooled, and one part of water glass. This mixture- will preserve the eggs for nine months to a year.

The eggs, which have been previously prepared, should be placed in the crock, being careful not to break or crack any shells. The crock can be filled with eggs up to within two inches of the top. If the eggs can be placed small end down it is an advantage, as it will keep the contents in a normal condition. A water glass solution to a depth of at will keep the contents in a normal condition, a water glass solution to a depth of at least two inches. When the jar is filled, or, if the eggs should be everyed with the solution to a depth of at east two inches. When the jar is filled the cover should be placed over same and it should be set in a dark, cool place. If the crock or preserving container is covered tightly it prevents evaporation, hence the solution remains in a normal condition longer than where the crock is left open. Even if carefully covered a slight evaporation will take place, which will mean that additional solution will probably have-to be added every three months.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT.

Quotations given below are for large lots. Jobbers prices are higher.

new, ITal9.

POULTRY—Live hens. per lb., 12; turkeys, per lb., 22a25; spring chickens, per lb., 43; winter chickens, per lb., 25a30; ducks, per lb., 15a16; geese, 10a12.

DRESSED POULTRY—Hens. choices, per lb., 25a20; turkeys, per lb., 22c chickens, per lb., 25a20; turkeys, per lb., 25a20; turkeys, per lb., 24a28; ducks, per lb., 15a 16; roosters, per lb., 11a12; geese, 10a12 together upon the length of time they upon the conditions the condition of the conditions of the conditions and the conditions are supported by the conditions of the conditions are supported by the conditions are supporte DRESSED POULTRY—Hens. choice, per lb. 25a20; turkeys, per lb. 24a28; ducks, per lb. 15a16; roosters, per lb. 14a12; geese, 10a12 per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, per bbt., 250a2.5; California oranges, per box. 1.75a2.25; California oranges, per box. 3.25a2.75; Florida oranges, 2.00a4.00; lemons, per box. 2.00a4.00; pineapples, per crate, 2.50a4.00; grapefruit, per crate, 2.50a4.00; grapefruit, per crate, 2.50a5 when it is laid. All these points and many others are discussed in a bulletin on the interior quality of market eggs, issued by the Correll agricultural experiment station, which explains the

Many causes of trouble with baby hicks may be traced to one of three ources—heat (too much or not mough), feed or crowding. After hicks hatch the mistake is often made of keeping them too warm, which has

have known pure-bred Leghorns Another cause of loss is the feed.

Just before the chick is hatched it takes the yolk into its body. This is a little lunch basket given to the chick by nature to supply it with food till it

Bumble foot is caused by a bruise

Tom Barron of England, the famous expert, believes that an egg-laying strain cannot be produced by inbreeding. In order for a hen to be a good health strain cannot be produced by inbreeding. In order for a hen to be a good producer she must be in good health and full of vigor. In his own case he has not bred from a male for years which was not bred from hens which laid 200 eggs or more, and he recommends that method. He does not try to overdo the thing and has not bred for the 300-egg hen. He breeds for high averages, instead of exceptionally high individuals.

It pays to fight lice winter and sum-ner. If you don't see them just im-agine they're around and keep after hem.

can shine on it; then the hens will use it more freely.

care of them properly than many and neglect them. Don't omit vegetables and green stuff from the diet of the poultry.

There is more in the breed than Save the poultry-house manure for

the garden patch. Keep the hens busy if eggs are the

## ALL AROUND THE PLACE.

The following fertilizer formulas have per cent acid phosphate. Apply

STRAW—Long rye, per ton, 12.00a etc., 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 | 12.59; tangled rye, per ten, 11.00a11.50. pounds Peruvian guano and 700 pounds 16

# the south slightly different formulas will be required. The general method of using chemical fertilizers is to broadcast. This takes heavy applications, applying two-thirds broadcast and one-third in the now for cultivated crops. For wheat, oats, barley, etc., it should be drilled in at the time of seeding. Corn fertilizer, when not broadcasted, is best applied in a continued stream from hill to hill along the row. For graden crops, including potatoes, the fertilizer is broadcast before planting and the balance worked in along the row. For beets the fertilizer should be drilled along the row when planting. Work the fertilizer in about the base of the plants of such small fruits as raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, etc. In backward seasons an application of nitrate of soda alongside of the rows or hills of cultivated crops helps to overcome the handicap of abnormal weather and hastens maturity. The old syrdener says to look out

Snappy Paragraphs of Interest to Farmers, Dairymen and

Live Ideas About Proper Care and Handling of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

a balanced ration. This simply means that the various nutrients must be supplied in the proper proportions and quantities for milk production, says the Kansas Farmer. If there is a deficiency of any of these the capacity for milk production is limited. This is especially true if the deficiency happens to be in the protein part of the ration. For this reason the balancing of rations nearly always becomes a matter of getting a sufficient amount of this particular nutrient into the feed. If feeds of the various kinds were always valued the same it would be a comparatively simple matter to work out a ration that would supply the physiological requirements and then always feed the same ration. In produc ing milk profit must always be the pri-

mary consideration. Prices of feeds will vary. Some particular feed that has been worked out as a part of the ration might become temporarily very high in price. This would greatly increase the cost of the ration and therefore the cost of the product. In view of this variation in the values and costs of feeds the man who is feeding cows to make the most profit must the ropconstantly keep in mind the matter
Here is of economy.
Show its
Here in Kansas alfalfa hay is probere originably the most economical source of protein.

Nothing are willing to buy our alfalfa and ship returns it long distances. If delevance is disit long distances. If dairymen in distant states can afford to do this, pay tant states can afford to do this, paying the freight, it certainly should be even more profitable to feed this hay to cows on the farms where produced. In the interest of economy Kansas dairymen should feed their cows all the alfalfa they will consume. An 1,100 or 1,200 pound cow will eat twenty-five or more pounds of alfalfa hay a day if it is of good quality. There is not enough protein in this amount of hay for a daily production of forty pounds of milk, and heavy producing cows would have to have a small quantity of some concentrate containing a relatively large amount of digestible protein.

A year ago cottonseed meal was very reasonable in price, and this feed was a very economical source of protein. It is much higher in price at the pres-It is much higher in price at the pres-ent time and consequently no more should be used than is absolutely nec-essary to supply the additional protein needed. For the average milk cow all the alfalfa hay she will eat and silage or some other carbonaceous roughage of good quality will be the most profit-able combination to feed.

Most farmers seem to consider the milking shorthorn as the best dual purpose cow. This means a well shaped shorthorn cow of one of the milking strains. Such a cow gives a good mess of fairly rich milk and when she is done milking gives a good carcass of beef. The bull calves make good beef steers. Probably of all the beef breeds this type is best for both milking and beef production. The Holstein cow gives more milk than the shorthorn, but does not make as good a carcass of beef.

The custom of milking twice a day has become fixed, and no marked advantage is secured when the number of milkings is increased. Experience and repeated tests show that three milkings a day increase the amount of milk less than 7 per cent. Considering the extra labor involved, the extra milk obtained by three milkings will not repay the cost and trouble.

The time required to bring cows to full flow of milk after freshening varies. From ten to twelve weeks will usually find a cow doing her best. With the right kind of cow and good feeding and care there should be no material decrease in milk flow for six material decrease in milk flow for six or seven months after calving. A variety of feeds is more palatable to the cow and assures proper amount of nutrients if the feeder is careful to note that the ration is balanced. It is not enough to make a balanced ration—that is, supply sufficient protein and carbohydrates; for instance, a balanced ration made of what does not supply all the elements of nutrition. The protein of the wheat lacks in amino acids. By using a variety of feeds the feeder is sure to get the proper balance, of amino acids if sufficient protein is provided. Oat and vetch hay and corn sliage form the basis of a good ration, and with a little grain there should be no difficulty in sustaining the milk flow.

Horses should be educated or trained, and never broken, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State

W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College. When one breaks a horse he break its spirit and the animal responds wholly through fear. The education of the colt should begin when it is but a few days old. The first step should be to teach it to be led. This will not take long, and it is a lesson that the animal will never forget. Under average farm conditions draft colts are not handled until they are ready to work, and in this case all they know is to respond to the halter.

"In educating the colt," says Dr. McCampbell, "one should work around it patiently until he has gained its confidence and then get it used to the harness piece at a time. It should then be driven by the use of the double line. Do not attempt to hitch the colt to a load until it is perfectly used to the bit, and lines. After the animal is accustomed to the bit and lines and the meaning of the ordinary signs such as 'get up' and 'whoa,' it should then be hitched to a wagon with an old and gentle horse."

gentle horse."
Successful horse training depends Successful horse training depends principally upon two things—horse sense 25 per cent and patience 75 per cent, points out this authority. When these two are combined it is comparatively easy to train or educate any ordinary horse. Whenever a colt is broken in this manner it has a better spirit and really works with the expenditure of less energy than the colt that is broken by the force method.

Many is the poor diary cow that receives condemnation for what she does not do simply because she is not given a chance. How many cows, yes, dairy cows, teo, have been living upon soft, frosted corn and frozen grass for the past eight weeks and then her owner is biaming, her because she is not producing a lot of butter fat. There must be more system to the dairy cow business and more feed and care pushed into the system to make things go just right. There are too many farmers' cows getting simply a maintenance ration and too few that are being fed properly.

Lambs, wool, mutton and manure are the four cardinal points of sheep raising. Profit is not in the total amount derived but the excess after

ewes generously, as it not only in-sures a good crop of lambs, but it also makes the wool better and heav-

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To fertilize your grass plats, lawns and gar-dens. Odoriess plant food specially prepared for these purposes, in any quantity from five pounds up, dellvered. Write or telephone, giving area to be fer-tilized. OLAVER SMITH, INC.,
Takoma Park, D. C. Telephone Col. 4278.

POULTRY, DOGS, PET STOCK.

ALL MY breeding pens; white Leghorns, barred Rocks, black Orpingtons, dark Cornish, white Cochin bantams; no rensonable offer refused, 227 Mapie avo., Takoma Park. Col. 862-W. BULL TERRIER PUP; female; 2½ months old; pure white; very fond of children; if taken at once, \$20. Phone N. 8452.

COLLIES Five; six weeks old; well bred; beau-tifully marked; \$5 each. Phone Cleveland 1028. BEST game-fighting fowls; wonderful layers; beautiful, healthy hustlers; gamey flavored flesh; circular free. Alfred Graham, Moultric,

MALE Boston terrier: 5 months; seal brindle; fine head, eye and tail; sire, Champion Dalleus Surprise; dam. Zara II; blue ribbon winner; price, \$60. H. L. Putnam, 2 Prospect st., Clinton, Mass.

EGGS—Barred Rock, best strains, \$1 per setting, \$5 per hundred; sitting bens, \$1; laying bens, \$1.50. 3112 South Dakota ave, n.c., Woodridge, North 4340.

LL HEALTH causes sacrifice sale—240 Silver Campine pullets, \$1.10 each; 275 Creeders, 90c each, Jacobus and Champion strain; large new bone grinder, \$4; new clover cutter, \$5; 5-steel section oat sprouter, \$6; brooder stove outfit, 1,500 capacity, \$9; large feed mixer, \$10; portable henhouse, 80x16, cost \$250, for \$50; other miscellaneous articles. Box A. Riverdale, Md.



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Oldle PUPPIES — Pedigree; thoroughbred nine weeks old; beauties; nice Easter present Lieut. Hoffman, Raymond st., Chevy Chase, Md. Cleve. 579.

EGGS—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Imperial Ring-lets, Bradley's winter layers, pullet and cock-erel matings, \$1.00 15, \$5 100. Louis Simp-kins, 2811 Central ave., Woodridge, D. C. Phone North 3980-W.

FOR SALE—About 30 pairs of Runt and Mon-danes, the largest of squab-raising pigeons; cost \$200; will sell for \$50 if taken at once. Inquire Janitor, 35 B st. n.w. PUPPIES—St. Bernard, pedigreed, 6 weeks old and 8 months old; beautifully marked. 219 8th st. s.e.

PIGEONS pay far better than chickens: always penned up; little space needed to start; free book explains all. Majestic Squab Co., Dept. 81, Adel, Iowa.



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25-lb. pail \$2.50. Pkgs. \$1.00, 50c and 25c.

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Poultry Disinfectant is a concentrated germicide, insecti-cide, deodorant, and antiseptic. When diluted ready for use costs only about Gallon can \$1.00. Quart 35c.

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3-acre chicken farm on Daniels road, facing Rock Creek Park. Equipped with runs and chicken houses and a livable buugalow. Ref-ences required. Apply to Owner, OLIVER SMITH, Chevy Chase, Md.

C. W. LEGHORN chicks, \$10 per 100; booking orders for May and June; Indian Runner and Pekin duck eggs, 75c doz. Mrs. Ryland, Henry st., Brentwood, Md. Ph. Hyatt, 226.



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Phone Linc. 1670.

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PUPPIES—Cocker spaniel; father took 6 prize in last Washington show; great pets, Colum-bia 36. FRANK A. KERR invites inspection Imperi "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$2.00. \$3.90 and \$5.00 for 13. Utility eggs, \$1.00 per setting. 1261 Wisconsin ave. West 612.

TOM BARRON'S White Wyandottes, imported direct from England; eggs, \$2 for 15; fertil-ity guaranteed; inspection invited. A. D. Byrd, 1249 Evarts st., Brookland, D. C. OUNG'S STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns-Eggs from free range hens, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 10; cuaranteed; chicks, \$10 for 100 after Apr. 30, R. E. Beall, Betwyn, Md. Phone Berwyn 4-W.



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Something more than grain feed is necessary to properly mature a chick. Puring Chicken Chowder is a scientific combination of the necessary ingredients, such as linseed meal, granulated meat, alfafa flour, bran, etc. Use with Puring Chick Feed for quick results. Chicks reach the laying period earlier, are stronger and less subject to disease. Puring Poultry Feeds are sold only in checker-board bags by leading dealers. If your dealer doesn't sell them, mention his name in writing for



RALSTON PURINA CO., Inc.

THIS 64 PAGE

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home grown, per bbl., 200a2.75; northern, per bu., 1.10a1.25; sweet potatoes, per bbl., 200a2.75; northern, per bbl., 1.15a2.50; tomatoes, per crate, 1.50a2.00; baskets, 1.00a1.25; yams, per bbl., 1.75a2.50; tomatoes, per crate, 1.50a2.00; carrots, per box, 1.00a1.25; okale, per bbl., 25a5.20; radishes, per basket, 2.00a2.00; carrots, per box, 1.00a1.25; okale, per crate, 2.00a2.00; carrots, per box, 1.00a1.25; okale, per dox, 2.00a3.00; carrots, per box, 1.00a1.25; okale, per dox, 2.00a2.00; radishes, per crate, 2.00a2.00; carrots, per box, 1.00a1.25; okale, per dox, 2.00a3.00; carrots, per box, 1.00a1.25; okale, per crate, 1.50a4.00 basket; onliens, 2.00a2.25 per sack; Texas Bermuga onions, per crate, 1.50a4.00 basket; onliens, 2.00a2.25 per sack; Texas Bermuga onions, per crate, 1.50a1.75; eggplant, Florida, 2.00a3.00 crate; new cabbage, 2.50a2.75; per crate; betts, per crate, 1.00a2.00; celery, per dozen, 50a.75; celery, per crate, 1.60a1.50 per basket; cauliflower, 1.00a2.25 per crate; rhubarb, per doz., 2.00a3.00; asparagus (Cal.), per doz., 1.00a3.00; asparagus (Cal.), per doz., 1.00a3.00; asparagus (Cal.), per doz., 1.00a3.00; peas, per basket, 2.50a 5.00.

LIVE STOCK—Sheep, per lb, 55a;

LIVE STOCK—Sheep, per 1b., 5a6; lambs, fail, per 1b., 8½a9; spring, 16a17 per 1b.; calves, per 1b., 11a11½; medium, per 1b., 10a10½; common, 7a8.

been worked out for use on various kinds

bage and other garden crops, 300 pounds GRAIN—Wheat, milling, per bu., 1.15 guano and 800 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate. Mix thoroughly and apply 18a79; oats, white, per bu., 52a53; mixed, per bu., 50a51.

THE PLACE.

Of late a great deal of interest in soybeans has been manifested throughout. Maryland. Soybeans are well adapted to practically all sections of Maryland, as far as climate is concerned, but thrive best on rich loam and clay soils. They will not grow as well as cowpeas on poor, sandy soils. Peruvian guano and 900 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate. Apply 400 pounds per acre.

For clover, alfalfa and legumes, 150 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds per unian guano and 300 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate. Apply 400 to 600 pounds per acre.

Mix these materials thoroughly on a level floor, using a spade or shovel. Spread the materials out in layers and turn over several times with the shovel. If passed through an ash sieve of a quarter-inch mesh all lumps will be pulverized and a thorough mixture secured.

These formulas are for the north. For

The old gardener says to look ou for frost in spring or autumn, when the sunshine is very hot and the shadevery cold and the shadows very deep. This in licates that the air is dry and radiation little checked. To produce milk the cow must have

Making a smudge in the garden at night when a frost is expected and spraying the plants thoroughly at the same time will help in preventing dam-age to plants by frost. Beans, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, okra, pepper, pampkins, squash, sweet potato and tomato are the vegetables most likely to be damaged by slight frosts.

Many farmers are throwing away profits by mismanagement of their corn crop. This most adaptable of grains should pay far better than it does. Crop statistics as regards the national output may have a big sound, but in thousands of individual cases the acreage profits are next to nothing age profits are next to nothing.

Small corn crops are due to several plain defects in methods of cultivation

plain defects in methods of cultivation and management. Poor seed and neglect of rotation are the more flagrant faults. Coupled with these are mistakes in preparing land and cultivating the soil after planting.

The time is past when progressive men will be satisfied with thirty bushels of corn per acre. They should aim at 100 bushels and count anything less than sixty bushels a failure. A corn at 100 bushels and count anything less than sixty bushels a failure. A corn crop is hardly worth while unless it has a market value of \$40 an acre. Owners of small places are compelled by their limited greas to adopt methods which will give them fair returns. There have been many good records made in corn growing by boys and girls in their educational contests and by expert farmers who aim to produce id tation the air becomes laden with mode that means that method. He does not treat the mode that means that method He does not treat the mode that means that method He does not treat the mode that means that method He does not treat the mode that this district the mode that the district the mode that the district is not treat the mode that the discrete for the sone significant that the discrete receives the mode as part of cleaning and the mode as part of the discrete receives the mode that the discrete receives the mode as part of the feed of the mode that the mode that the discrete receives the mode of the feed of the treatment of the feed of the mode that the discrete receives the mode of the feed of

Nine hundred and ninety bushels of shelled corn from a ten-acre field—an average of ninety-nine bushels per acre—is the record crop grown by S. C. Goggin, in Campbell county, Va., last year. The land upon which the cornwas grown was an old alfalfa sod which for several years had been either mown or grazed to hogs. The cornwas planted May 6 and 7, in rows three and one-half feet apalt and the average distance of the corn in the rows was fifteen inches. The corn was gone over twice with the weeder before it came up and given three shallow cultivations. Just before the last cultivation cow peas were planted, which were disked down to sow wheat: Three hundred pounds of fertilizer was spread broadcast and harrowed in before the corn was planted. W. E. MacDonald, farm demonstrator of Orange county, in commenting upon this crop, points out that alfalfa is valuable not only as a forage crop but also as a soil builder, as shown by Mr. Goggin's results with corn following alfalfa. Nine hundred and ninety bushels of